



THURSDAY EVENING, MAR. 5, 1908.

The newspapers during the past twenty-four hours have been called upon to note the passing of Senator Foraker. What with the unquestioned popularity of Secretary Taft and the more effective power of administration patronage and spoils the forces of Senators Foraker and Dick are put to complete rout in Ohio, so that, from present indications, their opposition to President Roosevelt's favorite will make no figure in the republican national convention. In the State convention on Tuesday the followers of the administration were resolved to give the discomfited opposition no quarter; and to fully emphasize this purpose James R. Garfield, another favorite of President Roosevelt, was made temporary chairman, and from that time the dwindling adherents of Senator Foraker had little or no further interest in the proceedings. Foraker had been "in the swim" for a long time, but, as in the case of all politicians, the recession was inevitable. Presuming too much upon his popularity in Ohio, he had the temerity to quarrel with President Roosevelt, and what was worse, on a question on which the President was in the right. The gratitude of the negroes, upon whom the Senator relied for his championship of the Brownsville battalion, has proved a most illusory political factor. His eclipse is almost total, and it remains to be seen whether he will ever emerge from the dark shadow cast over him by the people of his own State.

The second terrible disaster of the year 1908 occurred at Collinwood, Ohio, yesterday morning, when 150 children from 6 to 15 years of age were burned or trampled to death in attempts to escape from a burning school house. The first horror of the year occurred at Byersville, Pa., on the night of Monday, January 13, when 150 persons, mostly children, perished in a fire which consumed a building used for the exhibition of moving pictures. In both calamities all the children of many families perished. It is hinted that the disaster at Collinwood was of incendiary origin, but it is more than likely that it was the result of carelessness on the part of some person whose duty it was to watch the furnace. If this is a fact, the janitor, who will naturally be held responsible, has sorrow enough to crush him, as three of his children are among the little victims. Fathers and mothers, unable to reach their children, gathered around the burning building, only to see their dear ones buried in burning embers as the floor fell in. The terrible disaster will for a time, at least, cause persons connected with schools to exercise precaution and use proper safeguards against fire. It should be a life-time reminder of what might occur in any city.

Dun's record of commercial failures during February shows a total of 1621, with liabilities amounting to \$27,064,571. In the same month a year ago the number of failures was 924, and the total liabilities of the concerns which became insolvent were \$10,283,770. The Philadelphia Record says the liquidation resulting from the October financial panic and the industrial depression which followed is evidently still in process. There are indications of improvement, however, in the fact that the February failures involved a reduced total of indebtedness as compared with the January record, while as compared with December last the total was over \$9,000,000 less.

In the House of Delegates on Tuesday during the discussion of the resolution to extend the session of the legislature, Mr. Curlett, of Lancaster, discussed the various advantages of an extended or extra session, favoring the latter because the members would get extra pay for an extra session. He said: "The State is abundantly able to pay the expenses of an extra session; more able, in fact, than the individual members are to provide their traveling expenses." Unfortunately for the State there are too many such men in the legislature like Mr. Curlett.

From Washington.

(Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.)
Washington, D. C., March 5.

The big suit between the States of Virginia and West Virginia, over the claim of the former that the latter should share Virginia's \$38,000,000 was advanced one stage today when the attorneys for West Virginia presented to the Supreme Court of the United States their arguments for the limitation of the powers of the master whom the court proposes to appoint to take testimony in the suit. Virginia wants the master given a wide field. It is expected that the taking of testimony will begin this summer.

Although the United States has not as yet taken official cognizance of the difficulty between China and Japan arising from the seizure of the steamer Tatsu, the situation is being watched with interest. Any move on the part of the Mikado to acquire Chinese territory will very likely not be allowed to go without

protest from this government. The view generally entertained here is that Japan is disposed to force hostilities in order to distract attention from her grave internal situation. It is commonly understood that Japan is fully prepared for war.

"I am not at all surprised," said Representative Richmond P. Hobson today when his attention was called to the threat of war Japan is reported to have made against China. "Japan is ready for an invasion of China," he continued, "having prepared for it by the organization of six divisions of cavalry. Japan has been planning to bring about complications with China for a long time, and it is through inducement with regard to the partition of China that Japan has been able to secure the co-operation of European nations, in particular France, Russia and Great Britain."

Baron Takahira, the Japanese Ambassador, was one of the first of the diplomats to call upon Secretary Root today. From his comment, it is evident that Japan does not propose to recede from her present attitude in the affair with China. Baron Takahira said that he did not attach unusual significance to the seizure of the Tatsu, and that he believed the situation would clear within a few days. He repeated the statement of Minister Hayashi that China would be compelled to realize her mistake.

The authorities of the State Department while watching the China-Japan situation are not inclined to believe that any rupture will follow the seizure of the Japanese steamer. The situation is not taken to be so serious as indicated. It is a singular fact that no war has ever grown out of the seizure of a vessel. If the facts in the case are as claimed by Japan, the Japanese government is justified in demanding the return of the vessel according to the law of nations. It is believed that the difficulty will be disposed of by China's finally acceding to the Japanese request.

It is the general opinion that the committee on rules will recommend an inquiry into the charge that members of the naval affairs committee were influenced in legislation affecting the Electric Boat Company.

The President's yacht, the Mayflower, sailed from the Washington navy yard at 8 o'clock this morning for New Orleans, from which point she will proceed up the Mississippi river to Vicksburg, to carry Mrs. Roosevelt and party from the Crescent City up the river. The Mayflower will be at the disposition of Mrs. Roosevelt until about the 1st of April, when the party will leave the vessel, probably at New Orleans.

Discussing the statement issued in Boston by his College Senator Crane urging that the Massachusetts delegates to the republican national convention should go uninstructed Senator Lodge, the close friend of the President came out squarely for Taft.

The House committee on industrial arts and exhibitions today agreed to recommend to the House an appropriation of \$500,000 toward an exhibit at the Tokyo Exposition in 1912.

Sixtieth Congress.

Washington, Mar. 5.
SENATE.

Twice within a brief period the Senate has been called upon to mourn the loss of one of its members. On February 20th Senator Lattimer of South Carolina died, and today it fell to the lot of Senator Dillingham of Vermont, to announce the death of his colleague, Senator Redfield Proctor. In a voice full of suppressed emotion he performed this sad duty and then offered resolutions of regret which were at once adopted by the Senate.

After the Vice President had announced the appointment of the committee which will represent the Senate at the funeral, Mr. Dillingham moved that an adjournment be taken as a further mark of respect and this was done at 12:07.

The committee consists of Senators Dillingham, Gallinger, Daniel, Perkins, Tallaferro, Overman and Hemenway. The train will be in charge of sergeant-at-arms of the Senate, Colonel Dan M. Bassell.

A special train has been engaged to carry the remains, the family and the committee. It will leave here at nine o'clock tonight; arriving at Proctor, Vt., at 2:30 tomorrow afternoon. The funeral will take place half hour later.

In opening the House with prayer today Chaplain Conden referred to the death of Senator Proctor, of Vermont.

After hearing the announcement by Representative Haskins of the death of Senator Proctor, the House adjourned at 12:30 o'clock as a mark of respect.

The Speaker appointed Representatives Haskins, Foster, Parker, Littlefield, Lamb and Slayden as a committee to attend the funeral.

DEATH OF SENATOR PROCTOR.

United States Senator Redfield Proctor, formerly Governor of Vermont and Secretary of War under President Harrison, died suddenly at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon in his rooms at the Champlain Apartment House, in Washington which he owned. The cause of death was pneumonia and pleurisy. He had been ill but few days.

News of the Senator's death was brought informally to the attention of the Senate at 5:10 o'clock and resulted in immediate adjournment. No formal announcement was made to the Senate for the reason that his colleague, Senator Dillingham, was absent. The formal announcement will be made tomorrow.

Both branches will immediately adjourn out of respect to the memory of the distinguished statesman.

Senator Proctor is survived by his wife, two sons—Fletcher D. Proctor, Governor of Vermont, and Redfield Proctor, Jr.—and a daughter, Miss Emily D. Proctor.

Redfield Proctor was born in Proctorsville, Vt., June 1, 1821. He practiced law in Rutland, Vt., and later in Boston. He enlisted in Third Vermont Volunteer Regiment at outbreak of the civil war and was made first lieutenant. A year later he was promoted to colonel, and served as such until the end of the war. In 1869 he became interested in the marble quarries in Vermont and formed the company which has since become the greatest company of its kind in the world. He succeeded Edmunds in the United States Senate November 2, 1891, and had served in that body nearly 17 years.

The Bank of England today reduced its minimum rate of discount to 3 1/2 per cent. The 4 per cent. rate had been in effect since January 23 last.

News of the Day.

The Dowager Empress of Russia is in England and will visit J. P. Morgan's home to see his art collection.

The House committee on the judiciary will report adversely the joint resolution to amend the constitution as to confer upon women the right to vote.

In the House yesterday Representative Hitchcock attacked the tariff on paper, and charged that the Dingley bill was framed in the interest of the trusts.

In Topeka the Kansas State convention yesterday elected four delegates-at-large and instructed them to support the administration of President Roosevelt.

David Moore, a prominent real estate broker of Washington, has filed a petition in voluntary bankruptcy. His indebtedness is stated at \$79,644.81 and he claims assets of \$76,474.87.

Frank B. Lord a Washington correspondent, has sued Congressman George L. Lilley, of Connecticut, for \$40,000 damages for statements in connection with the submarine boat investigation.

The Ohio State republican convention yesterday elected delegates to the National convention and instructed them to vote for Taft "until he is nominated."

Andrew L. Harris was nominated for governor, and Francis W. Treasway for lieutenant governor.

The democratic members of the House committee on banking and currency yesterday decided that they would report the Williams currency bill next Saturday, and accompany it with a report recommending that it be substituted for the Fowler bill, which has been reported by the majority.

Officers of the foreign office at Tokio, yesterday, referring to a reported threat of a declaration of war against China, made the following statement: "Japan has issued no ultimatum, and has made no threats to China in connection with the steamer Tatsu's illegal seizure. We are depending on the good sense of the Chinese government to release the vessel express regrets, and pay damages."

The situation is unchanged.

Virginia News.

Miss Jessie P. Pifer, of Middletown, and William C. Adams, of Stephens City, were married yesterday by Rev. C. W. Cassell.

Miss Eleanor McCracken, daughter of T. M. McCracken, of Fredericksburg, left there yesterday for Washington, where she was joined by Harry M. Fox, of Buffalo, N. Y., and was married.

William L. Dunlop, of Washington, and Miss Elizabeth Lee Powell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Powell, of Loudoun county, were married on Tuesday at the home of the bride's parents, near Bound Hill, Rev. I. B. Lake officiating.

Messrs. Davis & Davis, Washington patent attorneys, report the grant, this week, to citizens of this State, of the following patents: P. von Kugelgen and G. O. Seward, Holcomb Rock, electric-furnace process; G. O. Seward and F. von Kugelgen, Holcomb Rock, producing metals by electrolysis; J. T. Taylor, South Boston, railway-curve tester and gage.

Judge J. W. G. Blackstone, of the Eleventh judicial circuit, against whom charges of immorality and neglect of official duty has been preferred, and whose removal from office has been recommended by the committee of courts of justice of the House of Delegates, yesterday accepted service of the joint resolution of the House and Senate, notifying him that the general assembly is about to proceed against him.

CONGRESSIONAL.

In the Senate yesterday Senator Heyburn, of Idaho, opposed the Aldrich financial bill, on account of the railroad bond feature. Senator Aldrich announced that he hoped to have a vote on the bill taken next Wednesday.

The army pay bill was taken up for consideration, but before it was disposed of the Senate, at 5:10 p. m., adjourned on hearing informally of the death of Redfield Proctor, Senator from Vermont.

The House passed a resolution expressing sympathy for the school disaster at Cleveland, Ohio.

The House appointed conferees on the Indian appropriation bill, to some portions of which the Senate has objected.

The Senate bill granting an extension of time for the construction of the first twenty-mile section of the line of the Alaska-Pacific Railway and Terminal Company was passed.

A bill amending the patent laws, so that the legal representative of an applicant, who has become insane, may act for such applicant, was passed.

The House proceeded to the further consideration of the postoffice appropriation bill in committee of the whole.

PURE FOOD BILL BECOMES A LAW.

House Bill No. 152, creating a dairy and food commissioner, has been passed by the General Assembly, and now goes to the governor for his signature.

The bill was called up yesterday by Senator Hart, and passed under suspension of the rules. It provides for a dairy and food commissioner to be appointed by the governor for a term of four years, and with the approval of the General Assembly. The commissioner will have an office in Richmond and work in conjunction with the Department of Agriculture and Immigration. He will receive a salary of \$2,500 per annum, and in conjunction with the Commissioner of Agriculture shall elect a deputy at an annual salary of \$1,500. Their duties will be to enforce all laws relating to adulteration, impure or unwholesome food or drink, and are given injunctive powers for the inspection of any factory, creamery, store, saleroom, or elsewhere that food or drink is stored, sold, or offered for sale.

THE REAL CAUSE.

The Ancient Sculp-Fever Theory Exploded.

At one time dandruff was attributed to the result of a feverish condition of the scalp, which threw off the dried cuticle in scales. Professor Unna, of Hamburg, Germany, noted authority on skin diseases, explodes this theory and says that dandruff is a germ disease.

This germ is really responsible for the dandruff and for so many bald heads. It can be cured if it is got about in the right way. The right way, of course, and the only way, is to kill the germ.

Newbro's Herpicide does this, and permits the hair to grow luxuriantly, just as nature intended it should.

Sold by E. S. Leadbeater & Bro., agents. Send 10c in stamps for sample to The Herpicide Co., Detroit, Mich.

The Legislature.

SENATE.

The Senate passed the bills introduced by Speaker Byrd and favorably acted upon in the House, one to enable the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad to take a new charter under the present constitution, relinquishing all special privileges and disabilities, and the other to authorize the State Sinking Fund Commissioners to convert the stock and dividend obligations held in the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad into stocks of said company under any new charter.

Senator Kezsell, chairman of the finance committee, announced that the general appropriation bill was practically completed, and would be ready to be reported today. Upon his motion leave was granted to have the measure printed, and the bill was set as a special and continuing order for Thursday at 12 o'clock.

The congressional redistricting was the special order for yesterday. It provides for taking Floyd county, conceded to be republican, out of the Fifth district and adding it to the Sixth, where its vote will be neutralized, and the Ninth district and adding it to the Tenth. The bill had been approved in the democratic caucus. The bill was passed only after the republican members voted against it.

The compulsory education bill passed the Senate yesterday afternoon. The measure requires the attendance in the public schools of children between the ages of eight and twelve years, but leaves the enforcement of the law optional with the boards of supervisors of the counties and the proper city officials.

The original bill was practically torn to pieces by amendments.

The conference agreement on amendments to the Byrd liquor law was reported to the Senate this morning and concurred in. The bill, as amended, was passed and now goes to the governor for his signature. The changes agreed upon in conference were inconsequential and for the purpose merely of perfecting the bill.

Again the Senate voted against an extra session and it was possible to muster only the exact three-fifths vote necessary for an extension. The House concurred in the Senate amendments to the resolution, so that the legislature will remain in session and proceed with its regular work until midnight of the 12th. It will then return on the 25th and attend solely to the Blackstone matter. The Senate also concurred in the House joint resolution providing for the service of legal notice upon the accused jurist.

The oyster bill affecting the Baylor survey, which had the endorsement of the Board of Fisheries and which was not opposed by the Tidewater Senators went through the Senate.

The Senate passed a House bill relating to cases of fire damage by railroads, which is likely to cause dissatisfaction among those corporations.

The bill which prohibits unlawful hunting and the sale of game birds in this State was argued at length, and was finally passed with a few unimportant amendments.

House bill concerning the appointment of a dairy and food commissioner, within the Department of Agriculture and Immigration, and imposing penalties for its violation was favored.

Other measures passed by the Senate were: Authorizing railroads to surrender their charter.

To convert the stock of the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad Company into stock of said company under new charter which it may hereafter acquire.

Establishing an epileptic colony. In relation to fishing in the waters of the Commonwealth.

Creating the commission of fisheries. HOUSE.

The House took up Senate bill No. 9, which aims to abolish physicians' license taxes, and certain members made thunderous speeches in opposition. After several amendments to the bill—all save one had been defeated—the measure came up on its passage. The vote was 42 to 18, which meant the defeat of the measure, as it required a constitutional vote of 51. The opponents of the measure were headed by S. H. Love, of Lunenburg, the person legislator, who claimed that the physicians as a class were the best paid class of men in the Commonwealth.

The House took up a bill to regulate the employment of children in factories, which had been returned from the Senate with certain amendments, adding to factories and workshops the words "mercantile establishments." The Senate amendments were adopted and the bill passed as amended.

A bill to prevent non-residents from being concerned or interested in fishing in the waters of the State for the purpose of manufacturing the fish into oil or fish scrap was passed.

The bill to authorize the supervisors of counties to adopt rules prescribing the width of tires of vehicles used on the public roads was lost.

The House passed the bill to provide compulsory school attendance under 15 o'clock plan.

The bill designed to prevent gerrymandering in the ward lines of cities, an amendment to the bill passed at the last session, was passed.

The bill in reference to the regulation of school superintendents and their salaries was lost.

LEITER TO ED E. LAWLER & CO. Alexandria, Virginia.

Dear Sir: How two men differ! N. Avery, Delhi, N. Y., had two houses painted two ways; the houses alike, same paint, different prices. One point 4 gal. long, the other 12 gal. long. The answer is (if you figure it right) taking wages \$2 a day: A man could afford to paint that point if somebody pays him 12 gal. a gallon; and taking wages \$4 a day, he must get \$12 a gallon.

Do you see why? The less-gallons paint cost less for the job by 5 gallons of paint and 6 days' labor: \$10.75 for paint and \$12 for labor (according to painters' wages \$2 to \$4 a day).

A dealer in paint at Malone, N. Y., was selling this 6-gallon paint, was offered the 12-gallon paint for 15c less a gallon, and took it. To make that extra 15c a gallon, he sold a loss of \$2.75 to \$34.75 a job on his customers. What if they find it out?

The people had better look out for that \$22.75 to \$34.75, whichever it is—we don't know what painters' wages are there.

The two points are Devoe and another at the same price by the gallon. Will you figure out that 12-gallon paint: what a man can afford to pay for a gallon of oil?

The answer is (if you figure it right) taking wages \$2 a day: A man could afford to put on that point if somebody pays him 12 gal. a gallon; and taking wages \$4 a day, he must get \$12 a gallon.

Yours truly,
P. S.—E. S. Leadbeater & Sons sell our paint.

The Market.
Georgetown D.C., Mar. 5.—Wheat 90-97.

Ohio Public School Horror

According to the latest reports 180 children lost their lives yesterday in the burning of the public school at North Collinwood, Ohio.

The scenes in connection with the terrible catastrophe were most horrible, and form object lessons to all upon whom the responsibility of conducting schools is placed.

At 10 o'clock last night 165 corpses were in the morgue at Collinwood, six children were still unaccounted for and all the hospitals and houses for two miles around contained numbers of children, some fatally and many less seriously injured.

All the victims were between 6 and 15 years old. The school contained between 310 and 325 pupils, and of this entire number only about 80 are known to have left the building unhurt.

The schoolhouse was of brick, two stories and an attic in height. The number of pupils was more than normally large, and the smaller children had been placed in the upper part of the building. There was but one fire escape, and that was in the rear of the building. There were two stairways, one leading to a door in front and the other to a door in the rear. Both of these doors opened inward, and it is asserted that the rear door was locked as well.

When the flames were discovered the teachers, who seem to have acted with courage and self-possession and to have struggled heroically for the safety of their pupils, marshaled their little charges into columns for the "fire drill," which they had often practiced.

Unfortunately the line of march in this exercise had always led to the front door, and the children had not been trained to seek any other exit. The fire yesterday came from a furnace, directly under this part of the building. When the children reached the foot of the stairs they found the flames close upon them, and so swift a rush was made for the door that in an instant a tightly packed mass of children was piled up against it.

From that second none of those who were upon any portion of the first flight of stairs had a chance for their lives. The children at the foot of the stairs attempted to fight their way back to the floor above, while those who were coming down shoved them mercilessly back into the flames below. In an instant there was a frightful panic, with 200 of the pupils fighting for their lives. Most of those who were killed died here. The greater part of those who escaped managed to turn back and reached the fire escape and the windows in the rear.

What happened at the foot of that first flight of stairs will never be known, for all those who were caught in the full rush of the panic were killed. After the flames had died away, however, a huge heap of little bodies, burned by the fire and trampled into things of horror, told the tale as well as anybody need to know it.

Various and unconfirmed statements are made of the cause of the fire and also that the doors of the building had been locked at the front entrance, while but one door of the rear entry was unfastened. The junior, Fritz Herter, himself bereaved of three children, says the doors were open, according to custom. At any rate, the congestion of fleeing children in the hallway being effectively barred the way, and the little ones were to their death totally unable to evade the flames.

The school was overcrowded with pupils and it was found necessary to utilize the attic for those between 6 and 8 years. Nearly all the children were killed in the mass at the first floor door, which was finally opened by men from the Lake Shore Railway shops, who hurried to the scene. A wall of flame had formed across it, however, and most of the children were already dead by the time the doors were swung.

Dispatches today show that about 180 children lost their lives in the fire.

In addition to this frightful list of dead, fresh grief came to the suburb today with the announcement that several women, mothers of children lost in the fire, have lost their reason. One mother attempted to kill herself early this morning.

At almost every house along the street today white ribbons floated from the door knobs. At one, three bows of white marked the number of dead. At the table there at noon a father sat silent with eyes that stared ahead and saw nothing. The food before him lay unattended. At the side of the table were their three chairs. In the corner the skates of the younger boy. On the rack behind the door hung the cap and cloak of his little girl. All dead.

The baby in his chair pointed the tray with his spoon. "Papa" baby cried in childish prattle, "Papa, when's Alice coming home?" In the front room the bodies lay side by side. And there beside them, crying, the mother knelt.

Fathers were affected differently. Some cursed, some gazed stony-eyed upon the twisted, charred shapes before them, the light of reason having deserted their eyes temporarily; some saved little madmen.

One hundred and sixty-two bodies have been recovered from the ruins.

Material distress has existed in Collinwood for months, due to the fact that many factories have been partially closed. Scores of families are without money or food.

The victims will be buried together in one general funeral, probably tomorrow morning. The thirty unidentified bodies will be laid away in a field purchased by the city. The spot will be marked with a monument raised by popular subscription.

Kodol is a scientific preparation of vegetable acids with natural digestants and contains the same juices found in a healthy stomach. Each dose will digest more than 3,000 grains of good food. Sold by W. F. Jeighton & Co.

DIED.

On the 4th day of March, 1908, at 1:30 a. m., JOHN FRANCIS CHASE, in the 70th year of his age. Funeral from his late residence, 513 south Henry street, at 2 o'clock, Friday, afternoon. Friends and relatives are invited to attend.—(Washington Herald and Culpeper papers please copy.)

IN MEMORIAM.

In loving remembrance of my dear son, WALTER S. GOEBEL, who died 13 years ago today.

There will be a glorious dawn; We shall meet to part—no never, On the resurrection morn.—

Though thy dear form lies sleeping In the cold and silent tomb, Thou shalt have a glorious waking When the blessed Lord doth come.

BY MOTHER.

Today's Telegraphic News.

Executions by Electricity. (Special Dispatch to the Alexandria Gazette.) Richmond, Va., March 5.—Only the governor's signature is required to abolish hangings in Virginia. The Senate today concurred with the House in a bill to have all future executions in the penitentiary and by means of electricity. The public, including newspaper reporters, are strictly excluded from attending such executions.

By a vote of 70 to 14 the House today passed the school teachers' pension bill. The galleries were crowded with teachers.

The Senate today began a consideration of the substitute report on the general appropriations bill which distributes nearly eleven millions of dollars. Chairman Kezsell congratulated the assembly, saying the total was nearly double what it was when he began his service in the legislature a few years ago.

War Imminent? London, Mar. 5.—War is imminent between China and Japan. High officials are at last unofficially admitting that there is every appearance of a disposition on Japan's part to force a quarrel in China. The incident of the Chinese seizure of the Japanese steamer Tatsu Maru seems rivival. Considering it as the culmination, however, of a series of still unsettled misunderstandings over territorial and other really important matters, it assumes a serious aspect.

The Mikado's attitude has made even the Tatsu controversy one which it would be hard to adjust amicably. No one familiar with the circumstances doubts that the steamship was trying to make a surreptitious landing of arms on the Chinese coast for rebels against the government. Though consigned to Macao merchants, it is not thought it was intended for them.

Yet the Chinese acted with perfect courtesy. They offered to submit the dispute to a mixed court, and, on meeting with a peremptory refusal, began what has been a very fairly conducted inquiry of their own.

Just why China should have agreed to release the Tatsu, apologize for the seizure and pay indemnity February 29, when it evidently did not intend to carry out such a pledge, is uncertain. The time having passed, however, without action, the dispute assumes an acute stage.

Japan is known to have implied the gravest threats as evidenced by the dispatch of a cruiser to Canton to enforce its demands and it is not denied that disregard of them will be deemed a casus belli.

The Mikado's motives seem reasonably clear. For one thing he and his advisers probably think a foreign war would take attention from the shocking conditions of trade, finance and the working class at home. Success in a clash with the Chinese would undoubtedly greatly tighten Japan's grip on Manchuria.

The Mikado doubtless counts on England to protect him from outside interference in the event of aggression against China.

English public opinion is far from being as generally pro-Japanese as might be expected from the nature of the diplomatic relations between the two countries.

Pekin, March 5.—Japan has refused a second Chinese proposition to arbitrate the Tatsu Maru dispute.

Vice-Admiral Sir Arthur William Moore, commanding the British China station, was suggested as the mediator. The offer was considered here as even more favorable than the original one, which contemplated settlement of the controversy by a joint Chinese and Japanese commission. The Mikado insists on the Tatsu's surrender, an apology and a guarantee that the shippers shall lose nothing, amounting practically to a demand that China buy the cargo.

Tokio continues to threaten force unless the Chinese yield, the latter are determined to maintain their rights, and it is hard to see how a peaceful understanding can be